CHAPTER 4 DIVISION

➢ FILL IN THE BLANKS

1) **Division** is repeated subtraction
2) Division means **equal** sharing
3) The number "to be" divided is called the **dividend**
4) The number "which" divides is called **divisor**
5) The answer we get after division is called **quotient**
6) The number left over after division is called **remainder**
7) Division by **0** has no meaning
8) If a number is divided by **itself**, the answer is always 1
9) If a number is divided by **1**, the answer is always itself
10) Division and multiplication has **inverse (opposite)** relation
11) Divisor x Quotient + **Remainder** = Dividend [D XQ+R=Di]

➢ DIVIDE USING MULTIPLICATION FACTS

1) 7 ÷ 1 =**7**
2) 16 ÷ 2 = **8**
3) 15÷ 3 =**5**
4) 24 ÷ 4 =___
5) 30÷ 5 = __
6) 36 ÷ 6 =_____
7)56 ÷ 7 =_____
8) 32 ÷ 8 = _____
9) 27 ÷ 9 = _____
10) 60 ÷ 10 = _____

➢ FILL IN THE BLANKS USING PROPERTIOES OF DIVISION

1) 2534 ÷ 2534 = **1**
2) 5241 ÷ 1 = **5241**
3) 7213 ÷ _____ =1
4) 6847 ÷6847 = _____
5) 1504 ÷ 1504 = _____
6) 3675 ÷ 1 = _____
7) _____ ÷ 1 = 1827
8) 2222 ÷ _____=1

➢ DIVIDE THE FOLLOWING

1) 963 ÷ 3
2) 878 ÷2
3) 4665 ÷ 5
4) 7884 ÷ 6
5) 8843 ÷ 11
6)36612 ÷ 6
7)93954 ÷ 3
8)23455 ÷ 11
9)37460 ÷ 16
10)25346 ÷ 2
11) 272781 ÷ 3
12) 612385 ÷ 5
13) 45737 ÷ 12
14) 98681 ÷ 11
15) 20497 ÷ 13

- **DIVISION BY 10s , 100s ,1000s**

For example : 46 ÷ 10 Quotient(Q) = 4 Remainder(R) = 6

567÷ 10 Q = 56 , R =7

8764 ÷ 10 Q=876 ,R =4

987 ÷ 100 Q=9 , R =87

58745÷1000 Q=58 , R=745

QUESTIONS	Quotient (Q)	Remainder(R)
53 ÷ 10	**5**	**3**
248÷10		
895 ÷ 100	**8**	**95**
7682 ÷ 100		
59863 ÷ 100		
47836 ÷ 1000		
3214000 ÷ 1000	**3214**	**000**
86 ÷ 10		
356 ÷ 10		
3000 ÷ 10	**300**	**0**
3688 ÷ 100		
10900 ÷ 100		
989 ÷ 100		
321386 ÷ 1000		
50600 ÷ 1000	**50**	**600**
40000 ÷ 1000		

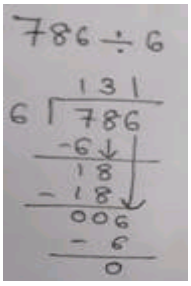
- **WORD PROBLEMS [whenever in the question it is asked to find for 1 or each ,we always have to do division]**

1) 786 pencils are to be packed equally in 6 packets . How many pencils must be packed in each packet?

SOLUTION : Number of pencils =786

Number of packets= 6

Number of pencils in each packet= 786÷6=131



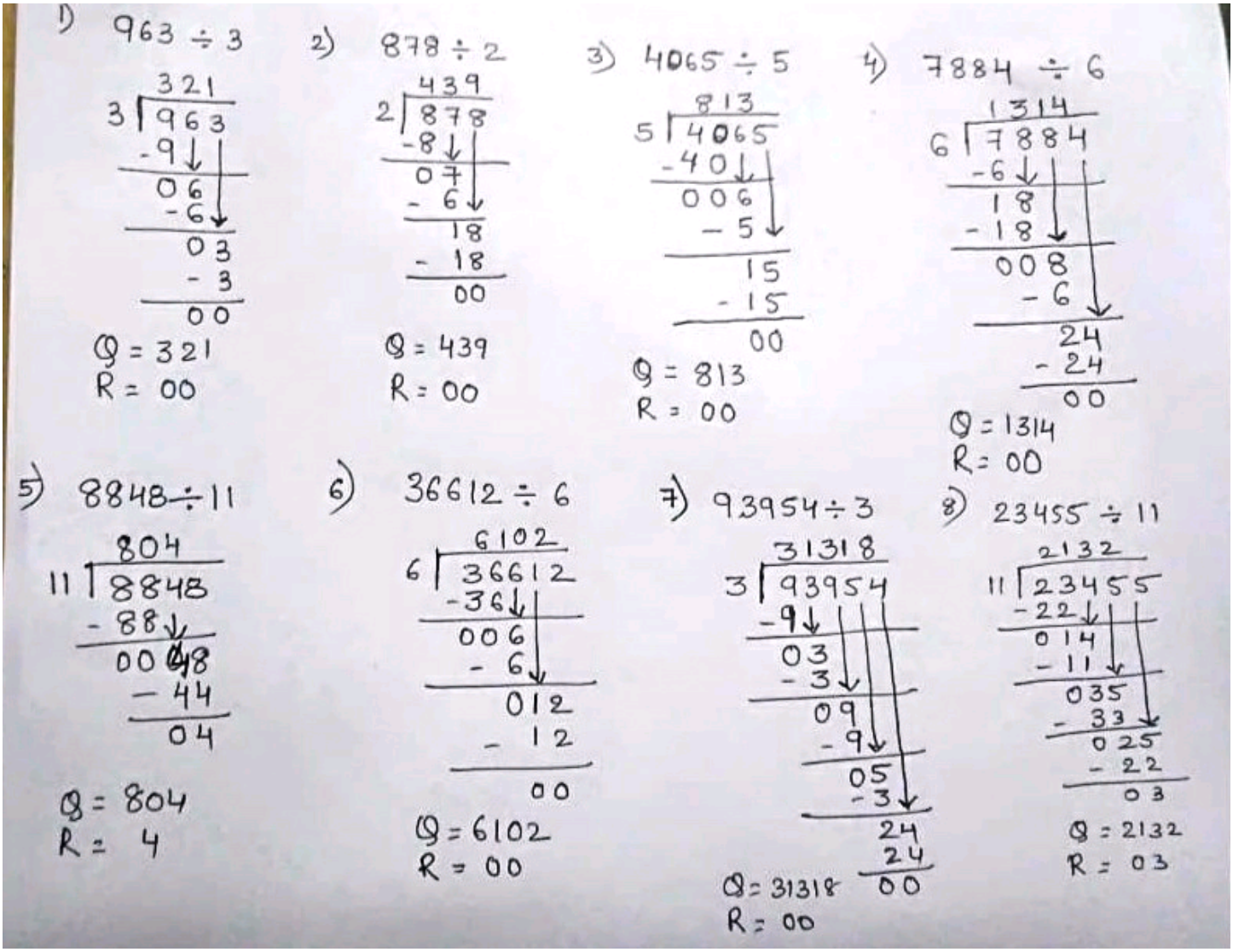
2) 88 roses have to be equally tied into 11 bunches .How many roses must be tied in each bunch?

3) 120 paintbrushes are to be equally packed in 15 pouches. How many paintbrushes were packed in each pouch?

4) 846200 copies of a book were equally packed in 20 bundles .How many copies of the book were packed in each bundle?

5) 72492 chocolates were equally distributed in 12 boxes. How many chocolates did each box contain

SOLLUTION OF DIVISON SUMS



CHAPTER 5 FACTORS AND MULTIPLES

UNDERSTANDING THE FACTORS AND MULTIPLES [in this chapter we have to follow the tables , in a simple language questions of tables are called factors and answers of tables are called multiples)

For example

Factors of 20

1 x 20 =20

2 x 10 =20

4 x 5 =20 So here , 1 , 2 , 4 , 5 , 10 and 20 are called the factors of 20

Multiples

3 x 2 = 6

5 x 6 =30

7 x 5 =35 So here, 6 , 30 , 35 are called multiples

- **FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1) **Factors** divides the number exactly
2) **1** is a factor of every number
3) Every number is a factor of **itself**
4) Every number is a multiple of **1**
5) Every number is a multiple of **itself**
6) A number that has exactly two factors is called **prime** numbers
7) A number that has more than two factors is called **Composite** numbers
8) **1** is neither prime number nor composite number
9) When we multiply two numbers, the product is the **multiple** of each number
10) A number which is a multiple of 2 is called an **even** numbers
11) A number which is not a multiple of 2 is called an **odd** numbers
12) Number which have 0 , 2, 4 , 6 , or 8 in units (ones) place are called **Even** numbers
13) Number which have 1, 3 , 5 , 7 or 9 in units (ones) place are called **Odd** numbers
14) **2** is the smallest prime number
15) Counting numbers are called **natural** numbers

16) Natural numbers along with 0 are called **whole** numbers

- **WRITE ALL THE FACTORS OF**

1) 10

= 1X 10

=2 X 5

So , 1 ,2 ,5 and 10 are the factors of 10

2) 81

=1 x 81

=3x 27

=9 x 9

So, 1, 3 , 9 ,27 and 81 are the factors of 81

3) 11

=1 x11

So, 1 and 11 are the factors of 11

(here 11 is a prime number so it has only two factors 1 and itself)

4) 35 7) 20

5) 40 8) 17

6) 24 9) 23

- **FIND OUT THE COMMON FACTORS**

1) 25 and 35

25 = 1 X 25
= 5 X 5

35 = 1 X 35
=5 X7

Factors of 25 = 1 , 5 , 25

Factors of 35= 1 , 5 , 7, 35

Common (same) factors of 25 and 35 = 1 and 5

2) 18 and 9

18 = 1 x18
= 2 x 9
=3 x 6

9 = 1 x 9
=3 x 3

Factors of 18 = 1 , 2 , 3 , 6 , 9 , 18

Factors of 9 = 1 , 3 , 9

Common factors of 18 and 9 = 1 , 3 , and 9

3) **11 and 17**

11 | **17**

=1 x 11 | **= 1 x 17**

Factors of 11 = 1 , 11

Factors of 14 = 1 , 17

Common factors of 11 and 17 = 1 (here 11 and 17 both are prime numbers)

4) 16 and 12

5) 20and 30

6) 77 and 88

7) 12 and 18

- **PRIME NUMBERS : Numbers that has exactly two factors 1and itself is called prime numbers .**

  2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29,,31,37,41,43,47,53,59,61,67,71,73,79,83,89,97

  So, there are 25 prime numbers between 1 to 100.

  2 is the smallest and even prime number.

- **COMPOSITE NUMBERS: Numbers having more than two factors is called composite number (other than above give 25 prime numbers remaining numbers are composite numbers between 1 to 100. But 1 is neither prime number nor composite number , it is a unique number.)**

1) Write all the prime numbers between 1 and 20

Ans : 2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19

2) Write all the prime numbers between 30 and 50

3) Write all the prime numbers between 70 and 100

4) **Write all the composite numbers between 20 and 30**

Ans: 21,22, 24,25,26,27,28

5) Write all the composite numbers between 30 and 40

6) Write all the composite numbers between 50 and 70

- **MULTIPLES : When we multiply two numbers , the product (answer) is the "multiple" of each number.**

  For example : multiple of 2 = 2 x 1 =2

2 x2 =4

2 x3 =6

2 x 4= 8

So, 2,4,6,8 are the multiples of 2

❖ **Write the next five multiples of**

1) 4 = **4 , 8 , 12 , 16 , 20 , 24 , 28**

2) 12 = 12 , 24 ,____,_____,____,_____,_____

3) 7 = 7 ,14 ,____,____,_____,_____,_____

4) 11= 11,22,_____,_____,_____,_____,_____

5) 8= 8,16,____,_____,_____,____,_____

6) 5=5,10 ,_____,_____,_____,-_____,____

❖ **Even and Odd numbers**

Even Number : number which have 0,2,4,6,8 in units (ones) place are called Even numbers . for e.g., 24,56,60,538,256,998, etc., are even numbers

Odd numbers: number which have 1,3,5,7,9 in units place are called odd numbers. For e.g., 11,33,75,873,751,629 are odd numbers.

1) Circle all the Even numbers in the following

33 10 19 59 63 75 8 44 259 290 268 540 22 535 687 95

2) Circle all the Odd numbers in the following

25 45 71 66 90 34 11 3 52 571 253 264 286 359 587 689 77

3) Write all Even numbers between 131 and 151

4) Write all Odd numbers between 100 and 120

[IMPORTANT NOTE : COMPULSARY LEARN TABLES FOR FACTORS AND MULTIPLES]

DICTATION WORDS OF CHAPTER 4 AND 5

1) **Division**
2) **Dividend**
3) **Divisor**
4) **Quotient**
5) **Remainder**
6) **Itself**
7) **Equal**
8) **Repeated**
9) **Digit**
10) **Inverse**
11) **Factors**
12) **multiples**
13) **prime**
14) **composite**
15) **even**
16) **odd**
17) **numbers**
18) **common**
19) **natural**
20) **whole**